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of Gonnorchœa Gleet Irri-
all Urinary Complaints;
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R. LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN
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Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 291 PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Fire in Bennington—Nineteen Women Burned to Death.

BENNINGTON Vt JA — The knitting mill of I Bradford was burned this afternoon The fire was caused by a leak in a gas line pipe The gas was ignited from the boiler furnace and exploding demolished an adjoining sewing room Nineteen women being at work there Five were instantly killed or burned to death in their whirl Several and many others injured The shocking the card and sheeting room Seven saved Loss about $100 000 partially insured

Suicide on a Railroad.

OMAHA Jan 3 —An unknown man supposed to be insane jumped from the morning train on the St. Joseph Railroad near Council Bluffs this morning and backed up on the track He was found with his head crushed He had attempted suicide by jumping in front of the train there were 5 or 6 passengers but no injuries reported

NEW YORK Jan 20—Various members of the were discharged from the navy yard to day and more will be discharged on Saturday

James Sullivan Independent Democrat was elected State Senator to day in place of Harry Genet

Missouri Legislature.

ST LOUIS Jan 20—A petition has been introduced in the Missouri legislature for the removal of Judge Prim of the Criminal Court of this city for alleged immoral and corrupt practices A resolution was also introduced requesting Missouri Representatives and Senators to vote for any measure for the expansion of currency

Adelbert Ames to be Inaugurated.

MEMPHIS Jan 20—The Supreme Court of Mississippi unanimously decided that the late State election was Constitutional and Governor Ames will be inaugurated to-day

WASHINGTON CITY.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON Jan 20—The Committee on Ways and Ways and Means have agreed to present to the House the question of the right of the secretary of the Treasury to issue the forty four million reserve and have it settled there They will however present a resolution fixing the limit of legal tender circulation at four hundred mill ans which will prevent the return to the Treasury of any of the forty four millions already issued

The Senate Finance Committee this morning agreed to report favorably on Benton's bill providing that in cases of fraudulent undervaluation of imports the confiscation penalty shall apply only to particular item or items undervalued and not to the whole invoice

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disaster at Sea; Etc.

LONDON Jan 20—A heavy gale prevailed around the British coast yesterday The *Celtic* which left Liverpool Thursday came in contact with some floating wreckage at night and lost all the blades of her propeller She returned to Queenstown in tow of the steamship *Gaelic* Her passengers will sail in the *Baltic* on Friday

The report is contradicted that Secretary Lowe will retire from the Cabinet in consequence of a disagreement with Gladstone in relation to the appointment of the Sheriff of Lancashire

LONDON Jan 21 6 A M—The *Daily Telegraph* says It is rumored that the King of Ashanto has sent an embassy to General Wolseley asking peace and offering indemnity

MADRID Jan 20—The iron clad *Numancia* has arrived at Cartagena

Admiral Topete has gone to Cartagena with full power to investigate the circumstances of the insurrection

HOW A WOMAN "OUTWITTED" CAPT. CUSHING AND BEN BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, Dec 31—I have quite recently come in possession of the following facts which deserve to be told, particularly just now, when Caleb Cushing one of the parties interested, occupies a more prominent position than ever before Mr Cushing has been so identified with the government and many prominent law cases for years past that when he leaves Washington City Spain there will be not only a void felt but an oracle removed Spanish law has been one of his special studies, and both Mexico, Cuba and Spain have frequently consulted him upon knotty points of law that are so old as to be almost obsolete It was Mr Cushing who enlightened the Senate, after they had confirmed Mr Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, that there was an old law that rendered him ineligible Quite recently he has quoted a law that would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury appearing before Congress in person and making a statement But, with all his fame and the assistance of General Butler they both have recently lost a large fee and been

OUTWITTED BY A WOMAN AND HER LAWYER

For the past twenty years there has been a claim before Congress known as the 'Atoche claim General Atoche who presented the claim in person was a handsome Mexican officer who suffered in some way during the Mexican war and was compelled by Santa Anna to leave the country His losses were secured to him when Mexico paid our Government indemnity I say it with regret that when money once passes into the possession of the Government, it is very hard to get it back again, for the policy appears to be to avoid the payment of every just debt if possible Thus we see persons with indisputable claims spending a lifetime in the vain effort of obtaining justice, and bequeathing the claims as a legacy to their children General Atoche has been dead for years but his widow and two daughters survive The eldest is the wife of Captain Ammon, the most intimate friend of the President Madame Atoche lives with Mrs Ammon Before Congress adjourned, last March, the Atoche claim was allowed but when Mr Jannin her lawyer went to the Treasury to draw the money Mr Cushing and General Butler were on hand with an attachment for their client a wealthy Mexican named Ramdero Randero's claim covered the entire amount, nearly $200,000 After attaching the money, it was necessary to allow a certain length of time to elapse before either party could draw the money That especial day occurred about two weeks ago The first persons who entered the Treasury upon that important day were Madame Atoche and her lawyer who proceeded to the Auditor's office where all the papers were ready to be signed This was quickly done, and proceeding to the cashier's office the money was duly counted receipted and delivered The parties left rejoicing Two hours afterwards Mr. Cushing and General Butler entered, expecting to carry off great piles of Greenbacks Imagine their consternation when told that the money was paid I have heard that General Butler made things lively for when had he ever before been outwitted? He said they did not come before 11 o'clock because he thought that even if Madame Atoche got there at 9 it would take hours to make out the papers The question is who was the friend who hinted to the auditor that it would be well to be prepared to receive Madame Atoche as soon as the office opened for business? Mr Jannin gets a fee of $30 000 and Mr Cushing and General Butler are minus about that sum —*Cor Courier Journal Dec* 21

STOPPED HIS TRAIN AND SAVED A BOY FROM DROWNING.—On New Years Day while Capt Daniels' train was moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour just as they thundered past Lake Joy about one half mile south of Garnett a boy who had been skating in the lake was discovered by the engineer Will Horne to break through the thin ice In a moment Horne, regarding everything else but that a fellow beings life was in danger he whistled down brakes, reversed his engine and gave the alarm While the train was in motion he and several passengers leaped to the rescue A gentleman by the name of W I Parkinson, a boy of 10 years walked into the ice breaking under him as he went up to his armpits and sinking in reaching the boy with a pole and rescuing him The boy was Willie Douglas His father lives in Garnett—*Lawrence Herald*

The Pope's encyclical was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of Cincinnati recent Sunday, and by desire of Archbishop Manning the faithful were at the same time formally warned that those who dispute or deny the definition of the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff or impugn the decrees and dogmatical constitutions of the late Vatican Council incur the penalties attaching to the sin of heresy and are in danger of being excommunicated

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

[BY THE RAIL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 21 The Coroner's jury in the Bradford murder case returned a verdict to the effect that Mrs Bradford's fiance shot herself with intent to commit murder Coroner Rice refused to accept the verdict and ordered the arrest of George Hoyt, and the incarceration of Charles Beebe—the latter as a witness The warrant for the Coroner under which they were arrested states that they were accessories before the fact to the murder of Bradford

The Board of Supervisors this morning passed an ordinance granting the Central Pacific Railroad Company the right of way through the streets of San Francisco

Judge Hoffman has granted an injunction restraining the Supervisors from issuing bonds in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad Company

The Supreme Court this morning affirmed the decision of the Court below in the case of Hayes vs Pacific Mail Steamship Company

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The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 22, 1874

THE WITHDRAWAL OF WILLIAMS

The Eastern papers that have now reached Portland give detailed accounts of the circumstances attending the withdrawal of the nomination of Attorney-General Williams as Chief Justice. It appears the President had not the slightest idea that there was any danger of the nomination being rejected till Saturday the 31st January when he was called upon by a Senator in whose advice he has always placed great confidence. By this Senator, who was closeted with him for a long time, he was informed that unless the tide of sentiment should change from the direction in which it was then setting the case was utterly hopeless. The President though not prepared to treat the statement of this Senator and friend with entire indifference, was still unconvinced, and resolved to satisfy himself in the premises by a personal interview with the Judiciary Committee. Accordingly on the same day he visited the room of the Committee, and was completely surprised on learning the actual situation of the case. Up to that hour, it is said, he had no notion of the extent to which the investigations of the committee had been carried, and fully supposed the various grave charges against Mr. Williams were mere newspaper rumors having no foundation whatever in fact. He had supposed the proceedings of the committee were kept in such secrecy that no newspaper reports could be an indication of the actual state in which the matter stood before the committee. On learning his mistake, and finding that the published reports of the committee's proceedings were, in all their main features correct, the President was quite nonplussed. But he had not gone there to enforce the confirmation of his nominee. The object of his visit was to ascertain the facts, and this object accomplished he retired. There was but one member of the committee in favor of confirmation, Trumbull, even having gone over to the opposition in consequence of developments made in the course of the investigation by the committee. Meanwhile it had been ascertained beyond doubt, and to the utter astonishment of the President, that a large number of the most prominent Administration Senators, among whom were numbered Cameron, Morton, Carpenter, Edmunds, and many others of similar standing, were determined to vote against the confirmation. New England was almost solid in opposition. The West was not disposed to support the nomination. In short, the President saw, for the first time that the opposition to Mr. Williams' confirmation was real, not the froth of political gossip that he had all along supposed it to be. Defeat was certain. The sentiment of the people was all but unanimous and emphatic, and the result in the Senate was certain. To go forward would only make matters worse. The rest is before the country, in the famous "floodgate" letter, and the message of the President to the Senate. The Attorney General must be Attorney-General still, having come out of the contest without the glory of victory, though by no means without scars.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BANKRUPT LAW

The manner in which the bill to repeal the bankrupt act was put through the House, and the way its progress was arrested in the Senate, have been explained in the OREGONIAN. As we stated when referring to the matter before, the remonstrants who addressed the Senate in regard to the hasty action of the House only asked that action be suspended by the Senate, till the sense of the commercial community, who are most interested, could be consulted. The provisions of the law upon which turned the main objections to its continuance, are those relating to involuntary proceedings—that is proceedings by creditors to force debtors into bankruptcy—and are applicable almost exclusively to the transactions of commercial men, traders of various kinds, and to the exclusion of debts for fraud. Some of these provisions are considered harsh and frequently work a hardship upon creditors whose honest efforts to secure their demands are taken for attempts to obtain illegal preference over the other creditors. Thus, in some cases, the effect of the law has been to visit upon diligence the consequences of fraud. At least, much that goes for mere business energy and diligence among commercial men and traders in general the bankrupt law declares fraudulent and prohibits under severe penalties. The Senate, after consulting with the class of people most interested in the law, decided that the repeal was not demanded, and instead of concurring in the House bill, simply made such amendments to the existing law as were supposed to be required to meet the objections above referred to.

The principal of these amendments confer large discretionary powers upon the Judges of the Court in determining the question of bankruptcy, requiring the concurrence of a considerable proportion of all the creditors to force a debtor into bankruptcy, and empowering a majority of the creditors to take the case out of bankruptcy. These amendments are important, and it is believed will obviate most of the objections urged against the law. The provision requiring a certain percentage of the creditors to concur before proceedings can be instituted to compel the debtor into bankruptcy will operate to reduce the number of cases of this kind very considerably. The law at present allows a single creditor having a demand of $250 or upwards to proceed even in opposition to the wishes of all the other creditors, and without reference to the number or amount of the debts.

Governor Dix tells the New York Legislature that the original estimates for the new state capitol now in process of building at Albany placed the cost at $7,000,000 but it cannot be finished for less than $14,000,000. And he says further that the five public buildings now under way will cost in the end $25,000,000 although the original estimates called for only $15,000,000. There are several cases of this kind on record.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

On the 12th inst the House of Representatives adopted by a vote of yeas 221 nays 8 a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House there is no necessity for an increase of taxation or an increase of the public debt by a further loan if there shall be economy in public expenditures to the lowest point consistent with the proper administration of public affairs. The House has said a very excellent thing, indeed it could hardly fail to say it. There was an imperative necessity in the matter. And now that it has spoken it will be expected to do something. The people are expectant and wished that they also will not be altogether disappointed. In effect the House has said to Secretary Richardson that he will have to reconsider his demand for $30,000,000 to be raised by extra taxation. It has commenced the work of pruning the estimates of the departments, and already one third the $30,000,000 extra revenue has been saved to the country in two bills—the Army and Navy bills. In the former the original estimates were $41,881,861. The Secretary of War revised it and then it called for $32,768,710. The Committee on Appropriations looked through it and cut it down to $28,449,916—a reduction of nearly six and one half millions. The Navy bill was trimmed in a similar manner, the reduction amounting to $2,000,000. In addition to this Mr. Hale of Maine who has charge of the Navy bill, has incorporated therein a provision reducing the expenses of the entire civil establishment of the bureaus in every navy yard 40 per cent, forcing the discharge of useless clerks and officers, and consolidating several branches of clerical work.

It is gratifying to see that the members of the Civil Service Commission are disposed to second these efforts with the large influence placed in their hands. If the sweeping reforms suggested in the subjoined extract from the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondence are once set on foot and sustained by the Commission and the President against the attacks of the office-holding element, which are sure to follow, something will have been done toward relieving strained confidence in the efficiency of the Commission. The correspondence alluded to says:

> The Civil Service Committee of the House will meet on Wednesday when an investigation will be begun in the several Departments as to whether the business of the Government cannot be administered more economically. The inquiry will be directed as provided by the resolution of Mr. Willard of Vermont first as to whether any reduction can be made in the cost to the people of the Civil Service of the Government, both in the number of officials employed and in the compensation paid to such officials; without impairing the efficiency of the service and second as to the expediency of providing that all officials in the Civil Service shall receive as compensation only such salary as shall be fixed and determined by law. It is claimed that one of the most unjust features of the present practice is the inequality in the salaries of officers of the same grade. It is shown that while some of the heads of divisions in the Departments receive $3,000 a year, others performing the same class of duties receive but $1,600 a year. It is understood that Mr. Willard's resolution has particular reference to the system of fees monties &c now paid to salaried officers in the New York Custom House and in other branches of the Treasury Department including the Bureau of Internal Revenue, where the special allowance system has been found to be so inscrutable.

A LOYAL ANSWER

Dr. Feodor Iverson Secretary Twentieth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee has written a letter to Recorder Hackett of the Court of General Sessions, informing that gentleman "the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall has assigned to our district one Deputy Clerk and one officer of the Court and asking leave to send in recommendations." To him the Recorder has addressed a very sensible reply in which he tells the applicant very plainly that the Court will be debased as a political machine and shows that he appreciates the fundamental idea of genuine civil service as the *Herald* remarks. We quote a pungent paragraph:

> I have been Recorder nearly eight years and have never before received any such intimation even by implication. Whatever appointments have been the political sins of former leaders in Tammany Hall they never increased them by even suggestive interference with the independence of the Court in which I have the honor to be a Judge. I cannot believe that your proposition meets with the approval of present leaders like Messrs. Kelly, Chatfield and others. If these exists an office which more than another one should be utterly divorced from political considerations it is that of a clerk or deputy clerk of a criminal court. Even if disposed to throw open its books and records to politicians I could not do it because the deputy clerk is not appointed by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions. The officers who escort and guard prisoners to and from the City Prison and who guard them in court and who to some extent control process ought not to be mere politicians but such reliable men as the Judges select. Of course in making the selection they are more or less controlled by recommendations which applicants bring. The Legislature has therefore, wisely placed the selection of officers for the Court of General Sessions in the exclusive discretion of the Judges of that Court. Every day of experience contributes to a court officer's usefulness. The Court has under it many officers of tried experience. They are reliable, unbribable and discreet. If the motives you foreshadow should be acquiesced in by the criminal judges inasmuch as the competition of political committees often obtains, you might the complaint of court officers and thereon confession at least be occasioned. I cannot sanction your proposition.
>
> Possibly I may hereafter invite political animosity by this determination, but while privately my sympathies are in unison with their demands the tendencies I think the reactant of my judicial judgment and sense of duty if I answer, forbid me than I have now the honor respectfully to say.
>
> JOHN K. HACKETT.

LETTER LEFT UNSAID

Mr. Harris a Congressman from Virginia is probably one of the most choleric southern gentlemen who ever tried to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, eight years ago. He succeeded in making himself generally unpleasant to the House, and when he went out with a number of others, he left behind him a letter addressed to Mr. Blaine, which he intended to have read in the House, but which was withheld from the Speaker's table by the Republican members. Mr. Harris, in the letter, charged that the Republicans had "resorted to every species of fraud, violence and intimidation to carry elections," and that "the Democratic party has been systematically robbed of its rights." Mr. Blaine, in his reply, which was not read in the House, but which was published in the Washington papers, said:

> I have received your letter of the 4th inst. addressed to me as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and have read it with surprise and regret. Surprise that you should have written it, and regret that you should have left it behind you. Had you brought it to me, I should have returned it to you unopened, and thus have saved you the mortification which you must feel when you read this letter in the light of your own better judgment. Had you sent it to the House, it would have been received with the contempt which it deserves. Had you published it, you would have been overwhelmed with the indignation of your own friends. Your letter is a gratuitous insult to the House, to the Speaker, and to the majority of the people of the United States. It is a libel upon the whole history of the country for the last ten years. It is a willful misrepresentation of the political condition of the South. It is a deliberate falsification of the political history of the South. It is a deliberate falsification of the political history of the South. It is a deliberate falsification of the political history

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On the 12th inst the House of Representatives adopted by a vote of yeas 221 nays 3 a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the House, there is no necessity for an increase of taxation or an increase of the public debt by a further loan of three hundred million only in public expenditures to the lowest point consistent with the proper administration of public affairs The House is said to have excellent reasons Indeed it could hardly fail to have them There was an imperative necessity in the matter An know that it is useless to expect anything will be done in this way while the Senate remains as it is Hence the people are pretty sure that we do think the people will not be all together dropped In effect the House has told Secretary Richardson that he will have to reconsider his demand for $90 000 000 to be raised by extra taxation It has commenced the work of retrenchment, the estimates of the departments, and already one third the $23 000 000 extra revenue has been saved to the country in two bills—the Army and Navy bills In the former the original estimates were $34 381 961 The Secretary of War revised it And then it called for $32 708 710 The Committee on Appropriations looked them over and cut it down to $28 449 916—a reduction of nearly six and one half millions The Navy bill was trimmed in a similar manner, the reduction amounting to $2 000 000 In addition to this, Mr Hale, of Maine who has charge of the Navy bill has incorporated therein a provision reducing the expenses of the entire civil establishment of the bureaus in every navy yard 40 per cent, forcing the discharge of useless clerks and officers and consolidating several branches of clerical work

It is gratifying to see that the members of the Civil Service Commission are disposed to second these efforts with the large influence placed in their hands If the sweeping reforms suggested in the subjoined extract from the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondence are once set on foot, and sustained by the Commission and the President against the attacks of the office holding element, which are sure to follow, something will have been done toward relieving strained confidence in the efficiency of the Commission The correspondence alluded to says

The Civil Service Committee of the House will meet on Wednesday when our investigation will be begun in the several Departments as to whether the business of the Government cannot be administered more economically The inquiry will be directed as provided by the resolution of Mr Willard of Vermont first, as to whether any reduction can be made in the cost to the people of the Civil Service of the Government, both in the number of officials employed and in the compensation paid to such officials, without impairing the efficiency of the service and second as to the expediency of providing that all officials in the Civil Service shall receive as compensation only such salary as shall be fixed and determined by law It is claimed that one of the most unjust features of the present practice is the inequality in the salaries of officers of the same grade It is shown that while some of the heads of divisions in the Departments receive $3,000 a year others performing the same class of duties, receive but $1 600 a year It is understood that Mr Willard's resolution has particular reference to the system of fees and commissions, &c, now paid to salaried officers in the New York Custom House and in other branches of the Treasury Department, including the Bureau of Internal Revenue, where the special allowance system has been found to be so mischievous

A MANLY ANSWER

"Dr Peddar Mierson Secretary Twentieth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee" has written a letter to Recorder Hackett, of the Court of General Sessions informing that gentleman "the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall has assigned to your district one Deputy Clerk and one officer" of the Court and asking leave to send in recommendations To him the Recorder has addressed a very sensible reply in which he tells the applicant very plainly, that he cannot suffer the Court to be used as a political machine and shows that he appreciates the fundamental idea of genuine civil service, as the *Herald* remarks We quote a pungent paragraph.

> I have been Recorder nearly eight years and have never before received any such intimation even by implication Whatever may have been the political sins of former leaders in Tammany Hall they never increased them by even suggestively interfering with the independence of the Court in which I have the honor to be a Judge I cannot believe that your proposition meets with the approval of present leaders like Messrs Kelly Cluarlie, and others If there exists an office which more than any other one should be utterly divorced from political considerations, it is that of a clerk or deputy clerk of a criminal court Even if disposed to throw open its books and records to a politician I could not do it because the deputy clerk is not appointed by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions The officers who escort and guard prisoners to and from the City Prison and who guard them in court and who to some extent control processes might not be mere politicians, but such reliable men as the Judges select Of course in making the selection they are more or less guided by recommendations which applicants bring The Legislature has, therefore, wisely placed the selection of officers for the Court of General Sessions in the exclusive discretion of the Judges of that Court Every day's experience contributes to a court officer's usefulness The Court has under it many officers of ten years experience, they are reliable, unbribable and discreet If the motives you foreshadow should be supposed to be those of my colleagues as the composition of political committees often changes so might the composition of court officers and thereby confusion at least be occasioned I cannot sanction your proposition

> Hopefully I may hereafter avoid political animosity by this communication we shall more effectively sympathize in our ardent efforts to make public office and civil duty honorable and remain Yours very respectfully JOHN R HACKETT

BITTER BUT TRUE SAID

Mr Harris of Congressional fame in Virginia is probably one of those choleric Southern gentlemen who delighted to clash blades across the bloody chasm of a score years ago No member At any rate he succeeded in arousing himself considerably in the discussion on Butler's Civil Rights Bill in the last Congress He opened his speech against the bill by reading a letter from the Superintendent of Public Instruction who offers more than the excellent working of the present system of schools for the sum stipulated under the system would be broken up with the consequence that the number of teachers would be reduced from 1 200 to 400 and the salaries of the latter would be reduced from $60 to $30 per month Mr Harris supported his position by the statement that the whole number of children of school age in the State was 300 000 and that the number in attendance at the schools was 150 000 Mr Harris then went on to say that he wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that the Legislature of Virginia had appropriated $1 000 000 for the support of the public schools of the State and that the Legislature had also

COMMISSION

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ONEER

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Land Warrants
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OF

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JAN. 24, 1874

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Kitchen Furniture

RDSON, Auctioneer.

LANEOUS.

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FOR SALE

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OINTED SOLE AGENT
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CH & SON,

FEW NEW FAMILY
ING MACHINES,
CENT LESS than the

POWER & BALL and
$25 each

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 22 1874

CITY

THE TOM FAMILY —The Portland public and especially the members of the police force of this city certainly have abundant reason for remembering one Mr Burk and his angelic sister Miss Louise Thompson The latter formerly resided in Portland and were the proprietors of a low disreputable sailors boarding house near the corner of Front and Ash streets Burk was a swaggering bully and never allowed an opportunity to pass unimproved to display his gifts in that talent especially when having recourse to his fists made of Brobdignagian proportions with corresponding muscles which Jack Dempsey might envy to which add be added that other convincing evidence of his unimportance During her drunken sprees she was a terror to the whole neighborhood and a source of annoyance to the police Finally the family relations became so intolerable that Burk shipped on board an English vessel and left the country Soon after Mrs Burk took her departure for parts unknown, and no the community, of her unwelcome presence But it seems that she is inflicting the good people of San Francisco From an exchange of the 19th inst we learn that Mrs Catherine Burk rushed frantically into the presence of Captain Dayton of the San Francisco police force and demanded a warrant for the arrest of her husband who she stated had shipped on board the ship *Columbia* which was to sail next day for Liverpool taking with him her only child a boy aged about 14 months The cap'n suggested the idea that her husband was perhaps, the lawful custodian of the child, and that a warrant for his arrest could not be issued He told her however that she might be enabled to reach the case were she to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in the proper Court. She went out swearing that she would have the child anyhow, and on the next day Turk was arrested by the Harbor Police to answer the charge of larceny based upon the fact that he had taken from his wife two trunks of clothing He stated by way of explanation that his wife was a dissipated woman, and that he had shipped as steward on board the *Columbia*, in order that he might convey his child to Liverpool and place him in the custody of his sister, who resided there The case was inquired into on the following day, and Turk was discharged but too late to fill his engagements with the vessel

LECTURE BY JUDGE DEADY —Hon M P Deady delivered the sixth and concluding lecture of the course at the Congregational Church last evening on the subject of Politics and the Pulpit A very marked increase in the attendance was observed over that of preceding lectures which fact was attributable to the subject announced, and to the recognized and distinguished abilities of the speaker Rarely is ever seen in Portland a more select intellectual and cultivated audience than was present at the church last evening A more attentive and better entertained assemblage of ladies and gentlemen are seldom witnessed The speaker handled this subject with much ability, and delivered his lecture with force, dignity and effect Throughout the lecture was replete with that which was instructive learned pleasant and amusing It was full of thought carefully arranged, and couched in language forcible, chaste, and adorned with some of the choicest flowers of rhetoric Want of space precludes the publication of the entire lecture, or an extended synopsis, which is a matter of regret to us Those who failed to improve the opportunity and hear Judge Deady, missed a rare intellectual treat.

A CLEVER THIEF —Sometime during Tuesday night while the express train was running, at Albany, a light fingered gentleman entered the caboose where several persons were sleeping and relieved them of sundry articles and small sums of money As the train was over night there, the engineer, brakemen and fireman sleep on board the train The usual precaution of locking the door was not observed on the night in question so that the thief had no difficulty in effecting an entrance He relieved a brakeman named Thomas Connel of a silver watch and coin and a third party of a cloak and a few dollars Engineer Calhoun did not lose anything although his cloak and gold watch and chain were hanging against the wall just above his head In his haste, the burglar did not observe the articles or he certainly would not have suffered such a valuable prize to escape his grasp The boys who lost by this thief are quite solicitous to learn the color of the very accommodating gentleman's hair. They would be pleased to "interview" him.

GOLDEN EAST PORTLAND —ANOTHER QUESTION FOR PROF CONDON —In yesterday's paper we noticed the fact of finding a piece of gold quartz valued at about $1 picked up near Mr Tibbetts, from an excavation near the eastside railroad. We now have to chronicle the undoubted discovery of gold in deeper diggings in Holladays Addition A G Cunningham Esq, Secretary of the O & C R. R. has been sinking a well at his new residence in Holladay's Addition and, at the depth of about ninety feet, "pay dirt" has been struck The discovery was made a day or so ago by one of the workmen at the well in emptying a barrel, where the sediment from the well had been accumulating and finding the bottom of the barrel literally covered with the precious stuff in fine scale gold How much of it has already been thrown away no one knows But this discovery unmistakably shows the existence of an immense deposit of gold-bearing sand and gravel underlying our ambitious suburb over the river. Let Prof Condon tell us in his next lecture (on Oregon Mines and Minerals) how it got there

DEATH OF MR NEWELL —Mr P O C Newell an old and well known citizen of Portland died at Milwaukie on last Tuesday evening His disease was consumption from which ailment he has been suffering for some months Deceased came to this State about 1856 since which time he has resided at Portland and Milwaukie For many years he has had charge of the flouring mills at the latter place in which he owned a principal interest At the time of his death, Mr Newell was in his 56th year He was an honorable and highly esteemed member of the Lennan and St Vincent de Paul Societies of Portland Mr Newell was an Irishman by birth and one of Nature's truest gentlemen He was a gentleman of pleasing address and possessed of the most genial social qualities His was the soul of honor He was a citizen of sterling character, a man of fine literary tastes and possessed of no mean abilities as an orator A wide circle of friends mourn his departure from the walks of life The remains will be brought to this city to-day for interment

BROWN DOWN —The effects of the late heavy gale on Friday night have been felt throughout the country Trees have been prostrated across many of the principal roads leading out from the city obstructing travel and requiring considerable labor to remove them Branches have been stripped off and the leveling of many a giant son of the forest affords ample testimony of the violence and strength of the storm No loss of life has been reported yet, but the opportunities for casualties have been numerous Wood and barn sheds have been blown down, and in some instances small buildings moved from their foundations by the sheer force of the wind It was one of the heaviest storms of the kind We of this section have been to experience for many years

NEW MUSICAL PERIODICAL —We have received from the publisher J L Peters 619 Broadway New York the first and second number of a new musical periodical—*The Orchestra* It covers 8 and no pages matter, consisting of instrumental pieces in type and musical notes and is edited in the usual excellent manner of Nos 2 contains The Zither Player Lanner Caprera G Lehe Summertown Heller Schubert Serenade Polka In the Moonlight Arnold The Thrill Gem Concert Curls More Published monthly at $1 per annum

WEATHER REPORT —From the records of the U S Signal Station of Observation, for Portland Oregon January 21 1874

	7 A M	2 P M	9 P M
Thermometer	36°	45°	
Wind direction	S	SW	NW
Velocity in miles per hour	4	1	10
Weather	Cloudy	Lt Snow	Clear
Rainfall		.007 inches	

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE —The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in this city to-day to make arrangements for the approaching State election and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting

CASE CONTINUED —The case of Miss Hodgdon charged with an assault on the person of Frank Thompson at the public school on Tuesday afternoon was called in Police Court yesterday morning C W Larrabee Deputy District Attorney represented the State and H L Bybee appeared for the defense Counsel for defendant entered a plea of guilty and formally waived the reading of the information A jury trial was also demanded Two talesmen were empanneled when the case was continued until Saturday This was done to accommodate witnesses who are pupils in the High School and not conveniently be in attendance except on Saturday

SAILED FOR THE NORTH —The steamer *Columbia* sailed last evening, from this port destined for Sitka and way ports She carried hence the following passengers A Simpson T W Patterson Rufus Norman W Cummings Maj Luther M Reid, A Martin Hartman J H Curtis Jas Leary M Hamner J Miller H D Chapman Peter Kirk McKenzie Mrs Lover J B Wallace M M Leman D Black

PAY DAY —Between the present date and the first of the month the Sheriff would like to happy to furnish all taxpayers with his autograph attached to a receipt On and after the first of the month all taxes remaining unpaid will be declared delinquent After February 1st the delinquents will be required to pay three per cent extra, besides the Sheriffs costs Pay when you can and not when you must

TEMPERANCE LECTURE —Mrs A J Dunnaway will lecture at Good Templars Hall corner of Third and Alder streets on Friday evening at 7 o clock Subject How to Make Temperance Reform Effective Father Harmon and other singers will furnish appropriate temperance songs Seats free, and the public are cordially invited

WASHINGTON COUNTY TAXES —Those persons who own taxable property in Washington county, but who reside in Portland can have the opportunity of paying such taxes on next Thursday, the 29th inst by attending at the Occidental Hotel where the Sheriff of that county will be present to receive and receipt for the same

BEATING DOWN —The steamer *Idaho* was met by the *Oriflamme* on last Monday about 70 miles south of the bar beating slowly down the coast The *Idaho* crossed the bar on Saturday, bound for San Francisco Flat being the case she must have made very slow headway up to the time the other steamer met her

IRON BEDSTEADS —The steamer *Oriflamme* brought up on her last trip 480 iron bedsteads for the Government Of these 370 will be placed in the Government warehouse for distribution whenever and wherever necessary The remainder will be shipped over to the post at Vancouver

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rather slippery last night

Two social affairs this evening

Thermometer getting down again

The *Oriflamme* to sail Monday evening

An agricultural angle—a wheat corner

City Rifles out on inspection drill last evening

The *Oriflamme* had a rough passage to this port

Chinese new year's ought to be around pretty soon

Eastern oysters again plentiful—Shoalwater Bay oysters dutto

No vessels were reported off the bar as the *Oriflamme* came in

Gold seekers off by the *California* last night May they be successful

Just as the steamer *Oriflamme* arrived off the bar, she met the *Jane A Falkenburg*, bound out

A large proportion of the passengers who left on the *California* were bound for the Stickeen mines.

The *Willamette Chief* has been towed down to Flanders' wharf to receive the boiler and machinery

The little schooner *Etta May* cleared for Guaymas on the 12th from San Francisco with a load of lumber

Eight eight sacks of mail came by steamer The P O clerks got away with one-third of them and the balance went to other postoffices in bulk

Among the marriage notices in the San Francisco papers we note the following In this city January 12 at the residence of H H Moor, by the Rev A L Stone, Erwin Wellington Perrin of Portland, Oregon to Arabella Newton, of Vermont

From the *S F Chronicle* of the 17th The ship *Confidence* Capt Howe from Portland Oregon August 10th, for Queenstown, was knocked down (no date) off Cape Horn lost some tons of cargo and put into Montevideo with pumps choked Part of the damaged cargo will be sold the rest will be restowed the decks caulked, and she will proceed on her voyage

THE COURTS.

U S DISTRICT COURT—DEADY J

WEDNESDAY Jan 21 1874

W H Packwood vs Geo. R. Clarke et al motion to strike out part of reply argued and allowed and cause set for trial on Monday next

Order that venire issue directing the Marshal to summon 16 persons from the body of Multnomah county to appear in this Court on Monday the 2d day of February, at 10 o clock A M to serve as petit jurors

Adjourned until Monday next

COUNTY COURT—HAMILTON J

IN VACATION

In the matter of the estate of Larkin Brown deceased Emanuel Simmons appointed Administrator bonds filed in the sum of $2000 Jacob Johnson Wm E Sails and Andrew Cavanaugh appointed appraisers of said estate

SOCIAL EVENTS

The officers of the Emmet Guard will give a party at the armory of the company on Wednesday evening 28th inst

The regular monthly soiree under the auspices of the Baker and Canby Post G A R will be given this evening at their hall The affair promises to be equally as pleasant as any heretofore given by the Post

This evening will be masquerade Ladies Night at the rooms of the Progress Club The ladies are allowed to enjoy each Thursday evening the full privileges of the different rooms The idea is an excellent one and the ladies will be sure to greet with as on the present We have no doubt the evening will be spent in a manner agreeable to all attending

UP THE COLUMBIA.

By the O & N Co's telegraph line we learn that the weather east of the mountains last evening at 6.30 o clock was as follows

Wallula—Warm cloudy wind from north thermometer 20°

Dalles—Clear and cold wind from north thermometer 26°

Umatilla—Cloudy and snowing a little thermometer 22

Lapwai—Pleasant cold thermometer 30°

Walla Walla—Cutting dog all night about 4 inches snow on ground thermometer 3

THE STAGE

Mlle Celeste and Harry and Laura Clark are at the Charleston theater

Alfred W Barrows with Madame Anna Bishop Lyman Howe and Miss Howard Street Presbyterian Church Sunday

Lord Colchester will be in until the Rachel Cushman will be in on the 30th inst Mr Cushman is a brother of the late Charlotte Cushman and will be supported by a strong company Mr Cushman is also a writer, the stage manager of the Boston Theatre, and has been for a number of years a resident of Salem

Three hundred and forty seven business firms and records of trade have been changed in Portland from December 1st 1873 to January 1st 1874 Eleven of the firms will change during the present month Saunders Directory will make all changes It is the only reliable exhibition of the kind ever issued Orders for the new edition of 1874 ready for delivery in February 1st 800 additional supplied on May August and November Subscribe for it with George H Himes Printing office 421 Front street

COMMON COUNCIL.

REGULAR MEETING JANUARY 21 1874

The Common Council of the city of Portland met pursuant to ordinance His Honor Mayor Holmes in the chair

Members present —Messrs Burton Hoyt Kessell Story

Absent —Caswell Hill and Maryland The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved

PETITIONS

A communication was read from His Honor the Mayor as follows

To the Honorable the Common Council of Portland Gentlemen I herewith transmit the petition of Thomas Lamb and others praying for the extension of Lincoln street from Fifth to Seventh streets, and the opening of Fifth street between Lincoln and Madison streets

I have also to approve the ordinance for the following reasons 1st The Ordinance does not comply with the law which shall be had according to the terms of Section 104 of the City Charter The section referred to provides that no person, or corporation praying for the time and manner of doing the work on any proposed improvement the Council may direct shall do so under certain restrictions the enactments refer to letting the work to the lowest bidder or the owner of two thirds of the property in any block unless the bid for such block shall have been a delinquent contractor or the delinquent's bondsman It is possible that the Council can hereafter provide for letting the work on the above mentioned

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1874.

A WESTERN WEDDING.

THE HEIGHT TO WHICH MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES ARE CARRIED IN IOWA—A STRONG BRIDE-ROOM MARKING THINGS LIVELY.

[Neola Cor Council Bluffs Nonpareil.]

Last night a party drove up, assembled in the parlor of a hotel, and sent for the landlord. They had come on from the prairie and were in search of an official to tie the knot that should make them one and inseparable for evermore. I was invited to witness the ceremony, and ascending to the parlor found the expectant bridegroom, a man about forty years of age, and a fair and blushing damsel of sweet sixteen, waiting impatiently the arrival of the parson. For some reason no preacher could be found, and they were obliged to fall back at last upon a very young fellow, a newly-elected Justice of the Peace, who had never before officiated at a ceremony of this kind. He was very nervous at the idea of having to perform the ceremony, and brought with him a copy of "Every Man His Own Lawyer," through which he looked for the desired form. Not finding any, and the crowd growing impatient, he told the couple to stand up and hold up their right hands. This done he pronounced the following charge: "You, and each of you, do solemnly swear that in the case now upon hearing you will tell the truth, and that you will love, honor, cherish and obey each other during the term of your natural lives, so help you God." Both answering solemnly, "I will." Then the Justice charged them a dollar each, and pronounced them man and wife.

One of the friends then produced a jug of whisky from their sleigh, and proceeded to compound a punch, of which the whole party drank freely, and then had a dance. As they could find no music their efforts were principally confined to jigs and breakdowns. At last the party concluded to put the happy couple to bed. The bride was willing to go, because she said she was tired, and her shoes pinched her feet. The girls of the party took her off to her chamber, and soon announced to the bridegroom that everything was ready. The young fellows then intimated to the bridegroom that they proposed to divest him of his wearing apparel. He objected, and then a scuffle commenced. The bridegroom was as strong as an ox, and getting angry he blackened one fellow's eye, and tore another one's coat off his back. In the turmoil the whole party got out of the room, and went to the saloon close by and took a drink.

In spite of all persuasions the newly married man declared that he was not going to let them take off his clothes. His friends then got a rope, and making a noose slipped it over his head and tried to drag him up stairs. They nearly choked him to death, when the doctor interfered and cut the rope. They then fastened it to his legs, and in trying to drag him upstairs broke a lounge and tore down half the balusters.

Finding that they could not get him up stairs, they went up to see if they could not make the bride get up and come down. But she had locked the door and would not let the crowd in. Some of them got a hammer and nails, and getting a ladder put it upon the outside of the house, climbed into the bride's apartment, and nailed up the door firmly, saying that if the bridegroom would not let them put him to bed, he should not get into the room anyhow. They hid the ladder and went off.

The happy man finding the way clear walked quietly to his room and attempted to enter. He could not get in, and he shouted "My dear open the door!" She informed him that it was nailed up. He then tried to kick it open, when the landlord interfered, and told him he was not going to have his furniture ruined in that way. He went out and tried to find the ladder, but he could not do it. At last some one remembered that a lightning-rod man had some ladders at the other barn, and down the newly married soul hastened. He secured a ladder and at half past five in the morning succeeded in joining his bride in the room above.

MOCK PEARLS.

Thus also with pearls, although by many they are preferred when they have lost their original whiteness. The rage for these has no limit. False pearls were invented in Paris toward the close of Henry IV.'s reign, by an ingenious fellow named Jaquin. Thence the manufacture spread into Italy, where it was extensively practiced, though the French specimens retained their superiority. To begin with, were employed the scales of the bleay, a small flat fish, with a green back and a white belly, common in numerous rivers of Europe. The scales are carefully scraped off, and repeatedly washed in pure water until they glisten like silver. They are then again washed in a sieve, inclosed in a net, and whipped into a pulp, though still retaining those rectangular particles which, to some extent distinguishable to the eye, constitute a high merit in genuine pearls. The mass thus formed was at one time known as "Essence of the East." To it was added some gelatine from the same fish. Glass of the most delicate texture, and powdered white wax, with a dash of mother-of-pearl, completed the operation, and the necklace of the demoiselle was ready for wearing. It needs only a slight additional chemistry to convert these pearls into opals—a kind of jelly made from parchment is added. The rose-pearls of Turkey are formed by pounding fresh and young flowers in a mortar until they become a paste, spreading this on cloth, and laying to partially dry in the sun. When nearly dry, they are pounded again in rose-water, then dried again, and so on until the paste is exceedingly fine, when it is rounded into shape, polished with rose-water, for the sake of lustre and scent, and this becomes the petty imposture celebrated as the rose-pearl. They are of various colors—black, for the white throats of Circassia; red, for beauty of a darker depth; blue, also for fairness; and a splendid amber, fit for all complexions, though chiefly for the brunette. Mock pearls, it should be remarked, by the way, have been made from fruit, perfumed with storax and musk. The commerce in these fictitious decorations is principally French and Austrian, though something is known about it in our own honorable country. There is Japanese cement, there is rice-paste, and there are Roman pearls, made up of silver-sand, fish-scales, spirits of wine and white wax. The Venetian pearls are generally vitreous, and little likely to deceive, yet they are sold by thousands of boxes, throughout Europe, Asia and the New World. The art employed is simply that of producing white glass in tubes, tinted, however, by a process which the Italians still claim as a secret, though the existence of any such mystery in our days may be doubted. These tubes, so to speak, are melted again, whirled into globular shape, or sometimes manipulated in a softened condition into the spherical form, which, however, is occasionally produced by simply stirring the fragments of glass round and round in a vessel filled with warm sand and wood ashes. Nothing now remains beyond collecting the pearls, blowing off the dust, stringing them on thick strings of silk, packing them in barrels, and exporting them far and wide throughout the world, only stopping short of the uninhabited islands.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—Probably few of those who assembled at the levees and receptions in the east room of the White House, last Winter, were aware that, owing to a weakness in the ceiling of that apartment, they were liable at any time, to have their dresses mussed, their jewelery smashed, and incidentally, their heads broken, by an avalanche of plastering, and, probably, they cared as little for the distinction of being thus overwhelmed as did the victims of that famous vomiting fit of Vesuvius, when Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed. They were in great danger, however, and, since no repairs could be made immediately, orders were given that, when there was a crowd in the east room, nothing should be moved in or near it that would create a jar. As soon as the President's family left the house for their vacation, the plastering was torn away, as well as that of the walls and now the ceiling is supported by two beams that rest upon pillars. The ceiling was made safe and then covered with paper of a delicate gray tint relieved with maché work, with a delicate application of gold-leaf, and otherwise ornamented. The furniture of the apartment is entirely new except the carpet. This room, by the way, is the largest one, barring public halls, in the country. It is one 100 feet long, 40 wide, and 23 high, and the only one that claims to rival it in size or magnificence is the grand saloon in John Morrissey's club-house at Saratoga.

DEATH OF COLFAX'S FATHER-IN-LAW.—J. M. Matthews, late Printing Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and father-in-law of Schuyler Colfax, died at Buchanan, Mich., January 15th.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 21, 1874.

Gold in New York to-day, 111¾.

Portland Legal Tenders, buying 89¾, selling 90¼.

Gold bars are quotable at 725@750 fine.

Exchange on San Francisco at par.

Wheat in Liverpool, by mail advices from San Francisco—Average California, 10s 0d@10s 1d; Club, 10s 4d@10s 5d.

Mail advices from the East report the flow of currency as becoming slowly and surely augmented, and with it the whole circle of industrial enterprise begins to exhibit signs of reawakening activity which, in the end, must fairly, if not wholly compensate for the sudden stagnation imposed by the panic. The confidence of the people is becoming restored, the money is early back from the grain crops, it is coming in at the rates from the east and west, and the people who have been hoarding greenbacks are disbursing them for all of want or necessity. The old year was so gnarly with reverses of every nature, but it has passed away, and the interest of the people is not with the dead but with the living time. The principal changes to be guarded against are speculation and inflation.

All this indications are to the effect that our trade with Europe for the remaining portion of the winter will be unusually brisk; petroleum, in particular, being greatly needed there. New York papers state that supplies from the West are coming forward in excess of any previous season, the railroads having their rolling capacity fairly strained in the transportation of provisions and breadstuffs.

The Bankrupt Law.

From Washington advices we learn that the Judiciary Committee is patiently and laboriously investigated the whole subject of bankruptcy legislation, and has prepared a bill which seems likely to meet the approval of all who favor retaining any bankruptcy laws upon the United States statute books. What the fate of the measure may be is, of course, quite uncertain, but the Senate will not vote for an absolute repeal of the bankruptcy laws until it has been shown by the action of the House that repeal rather than modification of the existing laws, will be the only action that body will entertain at this session. The bill to be reported relaxes very largely the involuntary features of the existing laws. Instead of a single creditor being allowed to force a man into bankruptcy, one-fourth of the creditors must unite to accomplish that purpose. When a man or business firm shall have been forced into bankruptcy, he will be absolutely discharged from his debts, without regard to what per centum of his indebtedness he may pay. Under the present law, when the paper of a man or business firm lies fourteen days over time unpaid, it is an act of bankruptcy. The bill will propose to extend this time to thirty days or more. There will also be given to a majority of the creditors the power to discontinue proceedings at any time. The bill also provides for a composition deed, this part of the bill being based upon the British statute on the same subject. It gives legal sanction to an arrangement between a certain proportion of the creditors and the debtor for a deed to a trustee, with provisions for the payment of dividends and other details. In other words, if the creditors in a certain proportion desire to have the affairs of a bankrupt arranged under the conduct of a trustee, the laws provide for such a settlement.

A leading article in the *American Law Register* discusses the defects of the present bankrupt law and groups them as follows:

First. The payment of the services of Registers by fees instead of salaries.

Second. The method of selecting Assignees and consequent waste of assets pending their appointment.

Third. The absence of provisions of carrying into effect settlements of the bankrupt's estate by way of compromise or composition offered by the debtor, when the assent of a certain per centage in number and value of the creditors shall have been obtained thereto *notwithstanding* the *dissent* of the other creditors.

Iron Ship Building.

The following is from the ship circular of A. J. Maguire, of New York, dated January 1, 1874:

The prediction given in this circular one year ago, touching the decadence of iron ship-building in Great Britain, has been verified by the fact that during the present year there has been sold to foreign purchasers, principally English and German, a larger amount of American tonnage than perhaps ever before known in a single year, these evidencing the fact that our white oak ships are recovering favor, and likely to become again supreme over the world. The building of iron ships may be said to be practically suspended by their excessive cost, and the increased preference for wooden ships, which when taken in connection with the large sales abroad and heavy losses of tonnage during the year, cannot fail to impart great prosperity to our building interest as well as to owners. The future bears almost encouraging look for the shipping interests, and in the absence of untoward events the prediction may safely be ventured that the present is likely to be quite as prosperous a year as the last has been. The present demand for purchase is notably small, as is indicated by the few sales of the past month. The aggregate sales of tonnage at this port for the year 1873 foot up 43,749 tons register, and the aggregate proceeds are $1,540,055. Sales of last month: Br. ship Competitor, 703 tons register, built at Medford, 1863; metaled February, 1872, $22,500; bark Lepanto, 497 tons register, built at Kennebunk, 1868, metaled February, 1872, $21,050; bark Jonathan Godfrey, 513 tons register, built at Portland, Conn., 1855, metaled April, 1872, $15,000.

Winter Wheat.

The National Crop *Reporter*, speaking of winter wheat says:

Full reports have not yet been received from the winter wheat sections in the various States, but enough are at hand to determine that the average sown in 1873 is considerably in excess of the area seeded in 1872, and that, as has been previously stated, the conditions thus far have been in nearly all instances of the most favorable character of growth. We make the average increase thus far in the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee—83 counties in all reporting—11½ per cent.

The increase in Oregon may be safely set down at 25 per cent.

Boston Wool Market.

The receipts of wool at Boston for 1873 amounted to 240,000 bales domestic and 43,000 bales foreign, against 60,559 bales domestic, and 88,370 bales foreign in 1872. The stock of wool on hand in that market on the 1st of January compares as follows:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Domestic, lbs	7,122,000	3,165,000	8,340,000
Foreign, lbs	3,014,000	10,350,000	7,150,000
Total, lbs	10,136,000	13,515,000	15,490,000

It will be noticed that the stock on hand on the 1st inst. was unusually large. Embraced in this quantity was 2,200,000 lbs California, Texas and Oregon.

The *Commercial Bulletin* of the 3d inst. says:

Reports from Western Wool buyers indicate that the ideas of growers are higher than the present condition of the market will warrant; and some buyers are paying prices which will make wools cost, laid down here, more than they will sell for at the moment. Manufacturers talk that the limit has been reached, and that in the present condition of the goods market, the ruling price of wool is above what they can pay and make a profit on their products. This week the question seems to be whether fleece wools shall remain where they are or go to 60 cents, and as manufacturers are fairly supplied for the present, they refuse to pay any advance, and content themselves with picking up such lots as they can buy at recent quotations. A large proportion of the mills are now running on full time, and are finding a moderate sale for their goods, but at low returns. The sales of fleece wools have been on a basis of 52@55c for X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania, with some lots of XXX and Pickpeck at 55@57½c; Michigan X 50@52c, and the lower grades in proportion.

Oregon Cider.

We note the fact of a ready sale in San Francisco of consignments of this article manufactured by D. F. Harrington, of this city, at rates fairly remunerative. This branch of industry can be made one of very considerable extent in our State, and orchardists will be compelled to look in that direction for a market of their surplus apple crops which are very large every year. Mr. Harrington's brand will give the Oregon article an excellent reputation wherever sold.

Miscellaneous.

The December coinage at the Philadelphia Mint embraced $1,296,000 in Double-Eagles, $50,000 in silver and $6,000 in nose coin.

The new British steamer Vasco de Gama left Honolulu on the 9th inst. for San Francisco. She will call at Yokohama, and will probably arrive on the 5th February.

The exports of treasure from New York for the week ending on the 5th inst. amounted to gold, $1,000, and one silver, for England. The customs receipts for the same week were $1,327,000.

George C. Blake, David Hewes, Samuel Blair, M. W. Allen and Samuel Bannister were recently elected Trustees of the Seattle Coal and Transportation Co. It is some months since any coal was received at San Francisco from the mines of the Company at Seattle, but preparations are being made for a renewal of operations.

The iron works at Oswego, we are informed, will shortly begin operations. The inauguration of more such enterprises of this character in our State would mark the beginning of an era of commercial prosperity in our history.

On the lower Columbia are four brothers named Hume, each of whom is preparing to run a cannery "on his own hook" next season, requiring $75,000 for each enterprise.

The Kalama *Bureau* tells of returns for a shipment of barreled Columbia salmon sent East last season, which is returning sold for $18 per barrel; but freight, commissions and other expenses have absorbed about $8 per barrel, which is the fisherman-shipper's portion of the $18. It don't pay to catch, and save salmon for $1 a barrel as the fisherman complains.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—Quiet with no transactions of importance. Quotations, $1 [illegible] per cental, sacks.

FLOUR—Market weaker, with large receipts; car lots of extra, $6 [illegible]; good country brands, $5 75@6 [illegible]; superfine, $5.

OATS—The demand is dull at 1c@1½c per lb. Milled for shipment.

BARLEY—Brewing and mixed brick at $1 90 per cwt.

FEED—Chopped feed firm at $22 per ton from $21 up.

HAY—Good timothy is in demand at $18@20 per ton.

POTATOES—Sales of choice Burbanks, best varieties, at 1½c per lb. Inferior, 1c.

ONIONS—Week at 1½c per lb.

APPLES—Choice New Yorks from $2 50 per box; sorted and poorly packed, 75c.

BUTTER—Supplies large and prices weaker at 25c per lb.

EGGS—A fair demand exists for choice lots at 30c per dozen.

BACON—The call for choice lots is brisk, at 20c per lb for boxed sides and 18c for barrels.

LARD—Market is dull at 15@15½c per lb in tins and pails.

FISH—SALMON—The local demand is fair at 6c per lb for strong local caught on hook, pink, 4@5c; Columbia River, 5@6c; Sacramento, 5@6c; Mountain Sheep, 5@6c per pound.

HIDES—Demand active at 8@9c per lb green, 7@8c for green salted, 12@13c for dry and 12@13c for cured.

WOOL—Market quiet with but little changing hands. Cuttings, nothing at 2@3c per lb.

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship Oithamaka, from San Francisco, arrived this morning at 8 o'clock with passengers and [illegible] assorted freight. She is announced to sail hence on Monday.

The steamship California, for Sitka, Fort Wrangle and other ports to the north, sailed at 2 P. M. yesterday. She carries quite a number of passengers and a full freight.

The Telephone having gone down the river, we have only two grain-carrying ships in port, the Blenheim receiving flour at Barnard & Griswold's wharf, and the Channel of Flanders' hard discharging ballast.

The bark Kival has discharged her cargo and will load with coal for San Francisco.

San Francisco Stock Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.

Ophir	280	Arizona & Utah	2¢
Gould & Curry	2.75	Baltimore	8½
B & B	50	Globe	2¢
Savage	1.75	Utah	1¢
Chollar	1.75	California	1¢
U & N	1.75	Silver Hill	1.50
Point	1.05	Eclipse	1.50
Jacket	80	Challenge	1.50
Imperial	75	Dayton	1.50
Empire	1.50	Rock Island	1.50
Kentuck	50	N Y Gulch	1.50
Alpha	67	Semptor	1.50
Belcher	1.15	American Flat	1.50
Confidence	1.25	Tyler	1.50
Con Virginia	1.90	Union Con	10
Sierra Nevada	2.75	Justice	1.50
Piney	1.50	Annex	1.50
Exchequer	2.10	Lady Bryan	1.00
Segregated Belcher	1.15	Woodville	1.75
Overman	95	Franklin	2
Justice	1.75	Kossuth	2
Sweeney	1.75	Gray Rock Island	1.75
Bunker	2.75	Leo	1.75
Caledonia	2.75	Andes	1.75
Julia	10	Lady Washington	1.75
Knickerbocker	1.75	Con. Washoe	1.75

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are sold by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.		CANNED GOODS.	
Oranges, ₰ doz	1 25		₰ doz.
Lemons, ₰ doz	50	Oysters, 2lb cans	1.00@1.50
Cocoanuts, each	25	do 1lb cans	1.00@1.50
Citron, ₰ lb	none	do 1lb glass	2.00@2.50
Currants, ₰ lb	50	Lobsters, 2lb cans	2.00@2.50
Lemons, ₰ doz	1.00@1.50	do 1lb cans	1.00@1.50
Peaches, ₰ lb	none	Sardines, ½ tin	1.00@1.50
Apples, ₰ box	5.00@7.00	do ¼ tin	1.00@1.50
Plums, ₰ lb	none	Clams	1.00@1.50
		Corn, per can	1.00@1.50
DRIED FRUIT.		Peas, 2lb cans	1.00@1.50
Figs, Cal., ₰ lb	10@20	Tomatoes, 2lbs	1.00@1.50
Figs, Asia Min. new	15@20	Peaches, 2lbs	1.00@1.50
Figs, " old	5@10	Peaches, 3lbs	1.00@1.50
Apples	10	Pine apples, 2lbs	1.00@1.50
Plums, prunes	10@15	Strawberries, "	1.00@1.50
Prunes, Cal. & Or	20@30	Blackberries, "	1.00@1.50
Pears, ₰ lb	8@10	Apricots, 2lb cans	1.00@1.50
Bananas, ₰ doz	$1 00	Jellies, ½ tins	60@65
		Jams, ½ tins	1.00@1.00
CONFECTIONS.		Mushrooms, ½ doz	6 50
Coffee, ground, ₰ lb	25@30		
do green, C.	15@20	SAUCES, ETC.	
do " Rio	20@25		₰ doz. pts. qts.
do " Java	30@35	Worcester Sauce	3.00@3.00
do Mocha	none	Catsup, Tomato	2.50@3.50
Sugar, crushed	11@12½	do Mushroom	3.00@3.00
do powdered	11@12½	do Walnut	3.00@3.00
do granulated	11@12½	Curry Powders	2.00@3.00
do Nos. 1 and 2	10@12½	Mustard, 6 lb jar	2.50@3.25
do Extra No 1	11@12½	do Chl	2.50@3.00
do No 2	9@10	Pickles, English, pts	6 10
do extra	12½@15	do qts	9 00
Milk, condensed	37		
Candles, adamantine	25@27	NUTS.	
do sperm	62	Almonds	25@50
Oil, Kerosene, ₰ gal	60@70	Walnuts	20@25
Syrup, Golden, ₰ gal	65	Brazil	25@30
Tea— ₰ lb		Filberts	20@25
Gunpowder	$1 25@1 50	Peanuts	10@20
Imperial	1 25@1 50	Pecans	30@32
Young Hyson	1 00@1 50	Hickory	12½
Hyson	1 00@1 25		
Eng. Breakfast	1 00	GAME.	
Japan	65@1 50	Ducks, wild, ₰ pair	62½@75
		Geese	1 50
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.		Swan	2 00
Butter, Dairy	30@40	Brant	1 00
do Creamery	40@45	Pheasants	62
do Ordinary	20@25	Venison, ₰ lb	8@12
Cooking	20		
Cheese, California	20	FISH.	
do Eastern	25	Eastern Cod, ₰ lb	12½
do Sage	20@25	Halibut	12½
Hams, Country	18	Pacific Cod	5@6
do City	18@20	Shrimps, ₰ gal	5
do Sugar-cured	16@22	Salmon	8@10
Shoulders	10@12	Smoked Salmon	12½
Bacon, Clear sides		Marketed, ₰ lb	4@5
do Breakfast	14@16	Fresh oysters, ₰ 100	75
Lard—			
Pure Leaf, in tins	17	VEGETABLES.	
Goose	15	Squash, Cal. ₰ lb	2
In bulk	13	Beets	2
Honey, Yellow comb	25	Onions	2@3
do White	30	Carrots	2
Eggs, ₰ doz	25	Turnips	2
		Blackberries	10
DRIED FRUITS.		Cherries	10
Flour— ₰ bbl.		Cabbage, ₰ doz	1 00@1 50
Superfine brands	4 75	Cauliflower	2 00@3 00
Choice	5 25	Potatoes	1
Extra	5 50	Parsnips	2
Commercial	5 25@5 50	Lettuce, ₰ doz	1
Graham, extra	5 50		
Corn meal, Cal. ₰ lb	4@5	MEATS.	
do Oregon	4@5	Beef, ₰ lb	
		do choice	8@10
POULTRY.		Mutton	8@12½
Hens, grown, ₰ pr	50	do choice	
Roosters	50	Veal	10@12½
Spring chickens	1 00	Pork	10@12½
Ducks, tame	1 00	do Chl	2 50@3 00
Geese	1 00	do choice	
Turkeys	1 00		

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Multnomah
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Reparia
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Mutton..... Salem
do choice
Veal.....
Pork.....
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M. Cox..... Union
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M. Cox..... Union
M. Cox..... Union
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COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Drawn in the usual way, for any sum desired, on

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FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent United States.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

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For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged its entire capital and resources and the unexpressed liability of its Directors (and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.

HENRY FAILING, President.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

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Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, }
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celodly

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

French Brig "Ducale Lorges."

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF Portland deeming it necessary to improve the Channel of the Willamette River within the limits of the city, by the removal of the remains of the wreck of the French brig "Ducale Lorges," now in said Channel, and an obstruction thereto:

All persons interested or claiming any interest in said Brig are hereby notified to come forward and claim the same, and remove the remains of the wreck within thirty days from the date hereof, or the same will be removed at the expense of the property.

By order of the Common Council.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Portland Jan. 16, 1874. jan16dtaw1

PRICES OF LUMBER.

FROM AND AFTER DATE AND UNTIL FURther notice the following are the established prices of lumber delivered within the city limits:

Assorted building lumber, rough	$ M feet
Edged lumber	
Surfaced sheathing	
Siding	
Rustic, or in the say	
Flooring	
Ceiling	
Planing, second quality	
Lumber, planed	
Lumber, four sides	
Stepping lumber	
Sidewalk, street and Wharf lumber	
Lath	
Pickets, 5 inch, dressed	
Laths	

SMITH BROS. & CO.,
GEO. W. WEBBER,
ABRAMS HOGUE & STORY,
ST HELENS MILL CO.,
JAMES B. STEPHENS.

Portland, Jan 1, 1874. jan1dtaw

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

HAVING ESTABLISHED OFFICES IN ALL parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, we are prepared to do a General Express and Forwarding business, and to forward by the quickest conveyance to any part of the city the giving proper notice and forwarding with dispatch to any part of the world. Through our own and connecting Expresses, at Greatly Reduced Rates.

COLLECTIONS MADE, and Commission Stops for Purchase of Goods, etc., etc., will receive prompt attention.

We shall continue to DRAW EXCHANGE in sums to suit the principal cities of the United States, the Canadas and Europe and to sell TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

G. W. VAUGHN,

OFFICE IN BRICK, CORNER OF FRONT AND Morrison streets, Room No. 2. Entrance on Morrison street.

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PERFECT FITS GUARANTEED.

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ONLY REGALIA HOUSE IN THE STATE.

MASONIC BOOKS AND BLANKS,
Gold and Silver Laces, Fringes, Spangles, Stars, Bullion, Etc.
H. C. MORRICE,
Masonic Temple, Portland.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon—In the matter of Wm. T. Gilliham, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Wm. T. Gilliham, bankrupt, will sell at Public Auction at the Court House door in the City of Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, in hand on day of sale, the following described lots of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon, as follows, to wit:

Lot No. Five (5) in Block No. Seventeen (17), in Albany, in the county of Linn, State of Oregon, subject to a mortgage of $400 U. S. coin, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, from November 1st, 1873, less payments thereon to the amount of $150.

Also, Lot No. One (1) in Block No. Eighty-six in Albany, Linn county, Oregon, subject to a mortgage of $150 coin, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum and upon which there is now due, principal and interest, the sum of $130 62½.

Both the above described lots are also subject to a junior mortgage of $1,000 in U. S. coin, and interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent per month. Amount now due, about $1,064.

All said real property will be sold subject to all said encumbrances.

Per terms to be at the expense of purchaser.

D. M. THOMPSON Assignee.

In Bankruptcy of Charles Mealey, bankrupt. Albany, Oregon, Jan. 5, 1874. jan6td

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